

## WAR IN CHINA

SEVERE FIGHTING REPORTED AT THE CITY OF TIEN-TSIN.

Foreign Settlements Shelled by Either Boxers or Imperial Troops, Which It Is Not as Yet Known.

MANY WILD RUMORS CURRENT

ALL MISSIONARIES BUT THREE SAID TO HAVE BEEN KILLED.

American Consulate Destroyed and Buildings Occupied by Europeans Also in Ruins.

CHINESE HAVE BIG GUNS

BUT ARE OVERMATCHED BY THE SKILL OF FOREIGN TROOPS.

Russian Field Pieces Said to Be Doing Good Service in Destroying the Enemy's Fortifications.

ADMIRAL BRUCE'S ADVICES

MESSAGE THAT WAS READ IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

American Marines Reported to Be Engaged—1,500 Foreigners Alleged to Have Been Massacred.

LONDON, June 23, 3 a. m.—The silence of Peking continues unbroken. Four thousand men of the allied forces were having sharp defensive fighting at Tien-Tsin on Tuesday and Wednesday, with a prospect of being reinforced on Thursday. This is the situation in China as set forth in a British government dispatch.

"Eight hundred Americans are taking part in the fighting at Tien-Tsin," says the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, cabling last evening, "and they are apparently part of a supplementary force, arriving with Germans and British after the conflict started. It is impossible to estimate the number of the Chinese there, but they had a surprising number of guns."

This information appears to have been brought by the United States gunboat Nashville to Che-Foo and telegraphed thence to Shanghai. The Chinese are deserting Shanghai in large numbers and going into the interior. Reports from native sources continue to reach Shanghai of anarchy in Peking. According to these tales the streets are filled day and night with Boxers, who are wholly beyond the control of the Chinese troops and who are working themselves up to a frenzy and clamoring for the death of all foreigners.

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Broderick, the under secretary of state for foreign affairs, replying to a question, said the Foreign Office had no news from Peking or Vice Admiral Seymour. He added that news by runner June 15 from Tien-Tsin, arriving at Taku June 16, announces that several attacks had been made and repulsed. Continuing, Mr. Broderick said that on June 17 the Chinese shelled the foreign settlement and the Chinese Military College was attacked by a mixed force of 15 Americans, British, Germans and Italians. They destroyed the guns and burned the college, which contained a considerable store of ammunition, and killed its defenders. The Russians, with their four heavy field guns, did excellent service. The British loss was one man killed and five men wounded, the Germans had one man killed, the Italians had five men wounded and the Russians had seven men killed and five wounded. During the night of June 17 the Chinese tried to seize the bridge of boats, but were repulsed with loss, including, it is reported, a Chinese general. Rear Admiral Bruce, at Taku, telegraphed last night the further information that at Tien-Tsin June 20 fighting was proceeding and that reinforcements were required.

MAY BE RELIEVED.

Mr. Broderick also said: "We have further heard from Admiral Bruce, dated Taku last night and Che-Foo this morning, as follows: 'I am hoping Tien-Tsin may be relieved to-night. No news from the commander-in-chief. The Terrible landed this morning 372 officers and men of the Fusiliers.'" In conclusion Mr. Broderick announced that he believed various other troops would arrive in a day or two if they had not already landed, and that arrangements had been made by the government to supplement very considerably the force already ordered to China.

Lord Salisbury presided, yesterday, at a meeting of the Cabinet, specially summoned to consider the far Eastern crisis. Prior to the meeting, the French ambassador, M. Paul Cambon, and the Chinese minister, Sir Chih Chen Lo Feng Luh, paid a lengthy visit to the officials of the Foreign Office, and it is expected that important developments will be the outcome of the Cabinet conference, as Lord Salisbury proceeded to Windsor after the meeting.

The apprehensions as to the fate of the Europeans cut off at Tien-Tsin have been sharpened by Admiral Kemp's message, which was the first definite announcement of the bombardment and destruction of the foreign concession. But, in spite of Shanghai's grim statement that the Chinese used forty pounders and that 1,600 foreigners were massacred, there is no reason to conclude that the foreign colony has been unable to protect itself. A Shanghai dis-

patch reports that Tien-Tsin was bombarded for two days, that the casualties were one hundred, that five thousand international troops are there and that now that the allied commanders at Taku are hastily pushing forward a relief column, it is hoped the worst apprehensions will soon be dispelled.

Another Shanghai dispatch announces that all the members of the foreign community of Peking have arrived at Che-Foo on board the Nashville, but they left all their possessions behind them.

CHINESE WARSHIPS.

A dispatch to the Associated Press from Shanghai, under yesterday's date, says five Chinese warships passed Woo-Sung on Friday, and that officers of the British armored cruiser Undaunted visited the Chinese commanding officer and received an assurance that the ships were under orders to act against any Boxer rising.

The English consulate at Shanghai is said to have received from influential natives reports of a tragedy in the palace at Peking, though precisely what is not defined. The consulate thinks that Admiral Seymour, commander of the international relief column, was misled by information from Peking and, consequently, underestimated the difficulties in his way and the Chinese power of resistance with Maxim guns and Mausers.

The consuls at Shanghai still believe the foreign ministers at Peking are safe, although Japanese reports received at Shanghai alleged that, up to June 15, one hundred foreigners had been killed in Peking.

The Daily Express says: "We understand that Mr. Reginald Thomas Tower, secretary of the British embassy in Washington, is to succeed Sir Claude MacDonald at Peking, and that the reason of Sir Claude's recall is the breakdown of his health."

A political dispatch from Vienna says: "Li Hung Chang has wired the various Chinese legations in Europe, directing them to inform the governments to which they are accredited that he is called to Peking by the Emperor to act as intermediary between China and the powers, to negotiate a settlement of the points at issue, and he instructs them to beg the powers to facilitate his mission by ceasing to send troops to China."

Sheng, director general of telegraphs, wires from Shanghai to the Chinese legations in Europe that the foreign legations in Peking are safe.

It is reported that the British government will immediately send 1,500 marines to China, and, possibly, according to some of the morning papers, ten thousand of the regulars now with Lord Roberts.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing Thursday, says: "The Russian minister of war, Gen. Kourapatkin, yesterday ordered a mobilization of all the Siberian regiments of the line."

A special dispatch from Shanghai, dated yesterday, says: "Intelligence has been brought by the United States gunboat Nashville that the foreign quarter at Tien-Tsin was bombarded Tuesday by Generals Nieh Tung, Fush Siang, Kan Su and Yuan Shu Kai. The result of the fighting is not known. The foreign residents are confined to a restricted district, and as food and water are scarce they have suffered greatly. The Tien-Shan mines at Pien-Tai-Ho were abandoned by the soldiers and rioters flooded the mines and ruined the machinery."

RUMORS FROM TIEN-TSIN.

One Thousand and Five Hundred Foreigners Said to Have Been Killed.

LONDON, June 22.—A special from Shanghai says that it is reported from Japanese sources that 1,500 foreigners have been massacred at Tien-Tsin.

It is officially reported at Che-Foo that the bombardment of Tien-Tsin with large guns continues incessantly. The foreign concessions have nearly all been burned and the American consulate has been razed to the ground. The Russians are occupying the railroad station, but are hard pressed. Reinforcements are urgently needed. The casualties are heavy. The railroad is open from Tong-Tu to Ching-Long-Chun, half way to Taku.

According to a dispatch from Shanghai, received at Berlin, Tien-Tsin is being bombarded by Chinese regulars, and not by the Boxers.

The Petit Bleu, of Brussels, states that a telegram was received yesterday by an important Brussels firm from China saying that Admiral Seymour's relieving force and the Russian column entered Peking simultaneously. The legations were reported intact and all the Belgian residents are said to be safe.

A dispatch from Taku, dated yesterday, received at Rome, says: "An international column consisting of British, Russian and Japanese troops, left Taku this morning for Tien-Tsin. An Italian detachment, commanded by an ensign, will remain here to guard the Italian flag, which with the flags of the other powers has been hoisted over the forts. The detachments of Italian sailors which participated in the capture of the forts suffered no loss. German reinforcements from Kiau-Chow and British reinforcements from Hong-Kong have arrived here."

Owing to the absence of warships at Kiu-Kiang-Fu some apprehension is felt there of an uprising. The Merchant Steamship Company have arranged to always keep one steamer in readiness.

The British twin-screw cruiser Daphne has arrived at Shanghai with ammunition. There are no signs of a disturbance there.

A special dispatch from Shanghai, dated Thursday, says: "A prominent resident of Peking received at Tien-Tsin, on June 15, reports that the soldiers were troublesome in Peking; that a night attack on the legations was feared and that the advent of the relief force would be the signal for a general riot in Peking."

THREE MISSIONARIES SAVED.

All the Others at Tien-Tsin May Have Been Massacred.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Rev. Dr. Leonard, secretary of the Methodist Foreign Missionary Society in this city, received the following telegram to-day:

"Che-Foo, June 15.—Tien-Tsin bombarded. Peking very serious. Hopkins, Brown and King saved. Gunboats. BROWN."

The three men mentioned are missionaries. Dr. Leonard infers from the fact that only those who were saved were able to protect themselves. A Shanghai dis-

## STEYN IN A NET

NOT YET ENTANGLED IN THE MESHES, BUT MAY SOON BE.

Former President of the Orange Free State Now Virtually Surrounded by British Troops.

LATTER CLOSING ALL THE GAPS

AND NARROWING THE CIRCLE ABOUT THE BURGER LEADER.

Junction Effected by General Buller's Advance Guard and Part of Roberts's Force.

KRUGER'S PEACE CONDITION

WILLING TO MAKE TERMS IF HE IS PERMITTED TO STAY AT HOME.

Dispatch from Lord Roberts Detailing the Movements of His Troops—DeWet's Houses Burned.

LONDON, June 23, 3.30 a. m.—General Steyn's forces, in the Orange River Colony, are, for the time, drawing most of the attention of Lord Roberts, rather to the neglect of Commandant General Louis Botha and President Kruger. The severance between the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony was completed yesterday, as Lord Roberts said it would be, by the arrival of General Buller's advance guard, under Lord Dundonald, at Standerton. The wide net around the 6,000 or 8,000 men under General Steyn will now contract. Adroit maneuvering and bright fighting are likely to take place, because until all resistance south of the Vaal is at an end the British line of communications will not be safe.

President Kruger's sons, who surrendered to General Baden Powell, are back on their farms, working peacefully. General Baden Powell rode with only 300 men from Mafeking, and he made the last section of his ride to Pretoria with only thirty-five. Lord Roberts met him at the outskirts of the town and escorted him to the presidency.

General Dewet's farm houses have been turned by the British. General Buller has issued a special order eulogizing the services of Strathcona's Horse.

Captain Jones and the brigade from H. M. S. Forte have been ordered back to the ship, at the admiral's request.

A dispatch from Lourenço Marques says: "President Kruger's principal condition for immediate peace is that he be allowed to stay in the country."

"There are 5,000 British sick and wounded at Pretoria."

"Mrs. Reitz, wife of the Transvaal state secretary, and her family, who arrived here en route for Europe, had so little money that the Dutch consul purchased second-class steamship tickets for them."

HAS CRONJE REBELLED?

No Code Messages Will Be Permitted to Pass St. Helena.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The Commercial Cable Company has issued the following notice: "We are advised that the government of Her Majesty has found it necessary, by Article VIII, of the international convention, to suspend the transmission of St. Helena of code messages whether coming from or to the island."

Each government also reserves to itself the power to suspend the service of international telegrams for an indefinite period if it deems it necessary, either generally or only for certain lines, upon condition that it immediately advise other contracting governments."

DISPATCH FROM ROBERTS.

Ian Hamilton and Buller Will Join Forces at Heidelberg.

LONDON, June 22.—Lord Roberts reports that Gen. Ian Hamilton reached the Springs yesterday en route for Heidelberg to join hands with General Buller, who is expected to reach Standerton to-morrow. Otherwise there is no news of importance from South Africa. The dispatch in full follows:

"Pretoria, June 22.—Ian Hamilton's column reached the Springs yesterday en route to Heidelberg, where they will join hands with Buller's troops, who reached Paardekop yesterday, and will be at Standerton to-morrow, thus opening up communication between Pretoria and Natal and preventing any joint action between the Transvaalers and the people of the Orange River Colony."

"Baden Powell reports from Rustenberg that he found the leading Boers very pacific and cordial on his return journey here. Commandant Steyn and two actively hostile field cornets had been captured during his absence."

"Lord Edward Cecil, the administrator of the Rustenberg district, has to date collected 3,000 rifles."

"The commissioner at Kroonstad reports that 34 rifles have been handed in at Wolmarstad."

Expelled from the Transvaal.

AMSTERDAM, June 22.—The Netherlands Railroad Company of South Africa has received official notification of the expulsion from the Transvaal of 1,400 of its employees, with their families. The Dutch consul at Lourenço Marques telegraphs that a proclamation has been issued to the effect that the company's officials who refuse to do British transport work will be sent to Europe via East London, Cape Colony.

Forty Batteries of Krupp.

LONDON, June 21.—It is announced that the British War Office has bought forty batteries of Krupp field artillery.

Standerton Occupied.

KAATSCHEBOSH, June 22.—General Dundonald, with the Third Cavalry Brigade, occupied Standerton to-day without opposition. The burghers left yesterday, after having blown up the railroad bridge and doing other damage. The infantry marched

twenty-two miles to-day and camped at Kaatschobosh spruit to-night.

TRAGEDY IN KANSAS.

Jealous Girl Cuts a Bride's Throat and Gashes Her Own.

ELDORADO, Kan., June 22.—The neighbor of Mrs. John Castle heard screams at her home to-day. They rushed there and found Mrs. Castle, a bride of one week, lying on the floor with her throat cut. Bending over her was Miss Jessie Morrison, who also had a gash in her throat and was cut in several other places. A razor was lying on the floor. Mrs. Castle wrote a dying statement saying that Miss Morrison came to her home, accused her of writing a certain letter, and then attacked her with a razor, afterward cutting her own throat.

Miss Morrison, who was married to-day, attacked her with a razor, and she cut Mrs. Castle's throat in self-defense. Mrs. Castle is believed to be dying. Miss Morrison will recover. Jealousy, it is said, is at the bottom of the affair.

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Says There Was Nothing Surprisingly Left Out of the Republican National Platform.

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Senator Hanna Holds a Short Conference with a Few Members of the National Committee.

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HIS BRIEF REPLY TO THE PRESIDENT'S CONGRATULATIONS.

Joint Debate Between Representative Landis and Champ Clark—Letter from Bryan.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Lemuel E. Quigg, the New York member of the committee on resolutions of the national Republican convention at Philadelphia, in reference to a statement of Gen. C. H. Grosvenor, of Ohio, which was called to his attention, in effect that certain language had been omitted from the final draft of the platform after it had been agreed upon by the subcommittee, of which Mr. Quigg was secretary, to-night gave out the following:

"General Grosvenor's statement that something was surreptitiously omitted from the platform which was 'understood by the committee to be a part of the platform' is untrue. He states it makes that statement upon the authority of Senator Foraker, but that is impossible. The platform was the work of the subcommittee of the committee on resolutions, and every member of that subcommittee contributed to the work of making the platform, and on every point and every plank the subcommittee was unanimous. It was also unanimous on all matters suggested but omitted."

"It is true that a document was read to the subcommittee by Senator Foraker that contained the language General Grosvenor quotes. That document had been prepared in Washington, but the committee considered that it was much too long and that it too much resembled a political essay. The points made in that document, however, were fully discussed during a session of nearly five hours duration. I was elected secretary of the subcommittee and requested to put together the planks upon which the agreement had been reached."

"I did this and the committee met again at 1 o'clock on Wednesday morning and went over what I had written, word for word. My draft was altered in many details and every such alteration received the approval of every member of the subcommittee. We then took up other planks of minor importance and after full discussion concluded upon the platform as to each of them and I was requested to make a draft of the minor planks. I worked on that the rest of the night and at 7 o'clock Senator Fairbanks came to my room. Together we went over the completed platform from the first word to the last. The subcommittee met again at 9 o'clock and the document, with such changes as Mr. Fairbanks had suggested, was read in full."

"The language of the two planks to which General Grosvenor referred was then precisely in the form in which it was read to the convention that afternoon. The subcommittee had considered just how far it would go in the direction of giving countenance to subsidies to the shipping interests, and the language adopted was its deliberate and final judgment."

"As to the statement that Congress has full legislative power over territory belonging to the United States, subject only to the fundamental safeguards of liberty, justice and personal rights, the committee considered that, inasmuch as this question was now before the United States Supreme Court, it was neither advisable nor necessary to run the risk of getting our platform into a controversy with the Supreme Court, but we did say that it was the duty of the government to put down armed insurrection in the Philippines, and that as to the people of all the territories acquired by war, the largest measure of self-government consistent with their welfare and our duties shall be secured to them by law."

"This plank was fully debated and deliberately and unanimously agreed upon, and no man has any authority to say that one word was put in or left out surreptitiously. The platform, as prepared by the subcommittee, was read to the full committee, was there debated for two hours, and with a few alterations, one of which related to the two planks referred to by General Grosvenor was unanimously adopted."

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## EXTRA SESSION

CHINESE TROUBLE MAY CAUSE MCKINLEY TO CALL CONGRESS.

Situation in the Far East Earnestly Discussed Yesterday by the President and Cabinet.

STATE OF WAR SAID TO EXIST

IF THE ALARMING RUMORS FROM TIEN-TSIN PROVE TO BE TRUE.

And the Administration Is Unwilling to Assume More Responsibility Than It Has Taken.

AN ARMY MAY BE NECESSARY

TO PROTECT THE LIVES AND INTERESTS OF AMERICANS.

Message Sent to Gen. MacArthur at Manila Asking How Many Men He Can Spare.

MOVEMENTS OF WAR VESSELS

PEI-HO RIVER TOO LOW FOR GUNBOATS TO REACH TIEN-TSIN.

Efforts to Hasten the Departure of the Ninth Infantry from the Philippines for Taku.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The course of events in China tends to convince the officials of the executive branch of the government that an extra session of Congress to deal with the situation is well-nigh inevitable. The reported destruction of the American consulate at Tien-Tsin has forced the administration to admit that a state of war actually exists in China, and if the report be confirmed, it is impossible to see how a special session of Congress can be avoided. Congress is the war making power, and the only one that can legally recognize the existence of a state of war with a foreign country. It is admitted by department officials that the question of calling Congress together to consider the far Eastern crisis has been the subject of earnest discussion by the President and those of the Cabinet in the city. These officials are in favor of it, as that course would relieve them of an unpleasant responsibility. The executive officials are, and have been, hampered by the lack of definite information from China. They have been groping in the dark in their efforts to grasp the real situation and, consequently, have been unable to deal with it as promptly as they would like to do and would otherwise have done.